





FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

[illegible]

group; but it was bad weather, and they were made short distance from the island at any rate; I think that was one of the reasons; I never learnt anything from Levin to lead me to believe that there was an outlaw party; I noticed in some of his transactions, that he was acting as interpreter in business, or with regard to converting land, as between white people and natives; he was extremely particular to enter into details of land. Cross-examination by Mr. Windymer. Why did you not from Tanna to Banks' group, I was aware that the vessel was lying in the fifty maddies to Queenland and the nearest homelands, about 250 miles off.

told me he was going to take them to the island of Looe, Lewis, where there was no law to prevent a vessel carrying contraband from one island to another, a short distance; the first time I heard of going to Fiji was when we had got through the woods and watering at Tanna, twenty-four or thirty hours before we sailed, and I heard it casually on the beach; consequently it was Lewin who gave me directions as to the alterations of the voyage. I went to the settlement, and there conversation took place between him, Lewin and Smith having the principal talking. I would not swear Fitzhard was a pirate; therefore, the reasons I heard for the change were that there was some debt on the vessel, that had to be paid when a

Returned to Brisbane, and that the vessel was going down to Tauranga, and then on up to Brisbane to meet the other men, so that I had two days to get her to the rate of passage money was obtainable at Fiji then at the time; they said they knew natives were much wanted there, and that there was a rule at the islan is for vessels to carry two natives to a ton to the Fiji, and that the natives could be done quick; the pilot and others wanted me to take the whole lot, and would pay so much for the passage; they offered me £100, and I usually got £4 10s, but they were willing to pay £100 more for it; I think we made out the man-of-war at Pohnore before we were within five miles of the anchorage at Tauranga.

Fritchard says: I had my own opinion; I do not swear it is wrong; I think he is right in judgment about it, but I differ with him in judgment; I solemnly swear that he does not express any disinclination to go in when I saw a "man" - I saw a man; a man that said "it's a 't' - 't' - must pass," bold face and bold words, and he was "chase" - I was never there before - Re-examine Mr. Smith. I do not know what passage money we agreed for to go to Queensland; but it is usually £7 or each. The parties seemed ready and willing to give each at Fiji. The vessel was bottomed in Brisbane the coaling duties were not more than sufficient to the needs of the people on board; we had only two; new sails, sails, and a few other things.

John Hutensio Nichols, the carpenter's mate on the H.M.S. Rosario, called by Mr. Winderge, gave evidence to the dimensions of the Daphne and of her fittings below the waterline. He having measured them; her length over all 73 feet 6 inches, extreme breadth 12 feet, length between perpendiculars 60 feet 6 inches, and divided into plates of 15 feet in length, and 12 feet in width, with a passage in the center, two shelves on each side, one above the other, the length of the shelves 23 feet 9 inches, the width of upper platform at after end, 4 feet 8 inches, amidships, 5 feet 9 inches; fore end, 4 feet 11 inches.

nomal upper platform to deck, 2 feet 8 inches; from upper platform to beam supporting deck, 2 feet 2 inches and 1/2 inches; from upper platform to lower platform, 2 feet 2 inches and 1/2 inches; width of after end, 2 feet 5 1/2 inches; amidships, 5 feet 0 1/4 inches; fore end, 3 feet 5 1/4 inches; distance from lower to upper platform, 2 feet 3 inches; length of centre passage, 16 feet; width at fore end, 4 feet 1 inch; width at after end, 6 feet; two wooden stanchions supporting upper deck, 4 inches thick, extending along the middle of the passage. Ventilation from the port and starboard hatches, and from the hatches, a large one and a small one. There was a tank below the small hatch for the crew and for getting water, and it would require a squeegee for a man

to get through that hatch owing to the tank there; sheel  
or platforms not divided into bunks, 6 feet in length,  
required for a man lying, but there were small men  
about the average build of 5 feet 6 inches in height  
about 3 feet 6 inches long. Re-examined: the men  
do not run all round, there being none athwart ship  
to run fore and aft; it was 6 feet 6 inches from dack  
deck I should think; the lowest tier was about 6 inches  
from the deck. Re-examined: The masts occupied 1/3  
of the space in the passage, otherwise it would be the  
length as the platforms; the clear space is only 16 feet.

George Pauzer, sworn and examined by Mr. Windybo  
I am commander of H.M.S. Rowan, now lying in

purpose of obtaining evidence as to the proceedings of a reference to the natives, and as we were lying at that group, on the 21st April, the Daphne came there; arrived there on the 16th; before I went on board, which believe was on the 23rd, I saw Pritchard and master at the centre; this was at Louisa, port of the Governor. The island is the island under the protectorate of any civilised power, and the people are savages; there is no settled Government, but the chiefs on the different islands are obeyed as the strongest; for instance, Thackembau is the principal chief, the most money, and therefore, most influence; on the

ing of the 22nd I saw the master and supercargo of the *Daphne* at the consul's office, where they came to register the ship and crew. I saw the master, but not the supercargo again a short time afterwards; when asked for the ship's papers the master produced them from his pocket, then asked for the passenger list, having there two passengers on board his ship; he said he had not got it and referred me to Mr. Pritchard, who produced the agreements handed in by him, and three licenses from the Queensland Government to take twenty-five natives on board. I then asked him for the name of the agent, to which Ross Lewin was appointed agent, to take the *Briarlane*. I then asked him why it was that there was double the number on board, and he said the men had

engaged, that they had got others, and he handed me the re-engagements; I asked him how it was that the dates of the re-engagements were wrong, and he did not appear to be aware that they were so; I showed him that there was no place of date in the engagements, and he said that I had left out the date, and engaged to go to Queensland and there was no place where the engagements were made out, the *sp* being left vacant; by that time I had asked the master of his log-book, and he went on board to get it, I then returned to Thurston and I examined it and found that the dates of the re-engagements were not put in fully with the dates of the log-book, there was only one in that agreed, I asked him how it was, he had mentioned that he had not been asked upon his return, he said that

satisfactory explanation; all my questions about the  
 captain answered, and the questions about the natives  
 were answered by Pritchard. I made the remark—it  
 was an extraordinary thing for an English ship to be found in  
 the position of the Dayline, particularly after the kilmop  
 practices going on in the South Seas, and particularly  
 Ross Lewin was a content engaged in the matter—at  
 Island I visited the heart of the bay, had been  
 and a small boat and women had then been to  
 California, Anishnau, Tanna, Erromanga, and V  
 and at every place I had heard something  
 of him; chiefs had conspired to me in many instances  
 one said he was in the habit of taking me forcibly out

their ankles and dragging them on board by the hair of their heads; Mr. Pritchard said he knew very little of Ross Lewin before he got to Tanna, and that he had been told that he was doing wrong. He said he found that he was wrong when he went to the Banks Group, I asked for the letter, because they could not make themselves understood without one, and they said there was none on board that had been left on shore with Ross Lewin; Mr. Thurston thought he could make them understand, and we both went on board; Pritchard, when asked about the re-encagements being ante-dated, could give me no answer or explanation; he said all the re-encagements had been signed at Tanna, and he did not appear to be aware of any other place. I said that I was pointed out to him

Duggott did not know that his clearance being signed for by himself was irregular; Pritchard and Lewin had told him that the ship was in debt, and that by taking the natives to Fiji they could get more for them than taking them to Brisbane; there was a native boat's crew on board, but not on the ship's article less another irregularity, but beyond the ship's register and the original clearance from Melbourne, there was no other document, no passport, no list of the names of the re-embarkments for Fiji were ante-dated before the original engagements were made; Queensland; there was no place of date on the original agreements, and only one of the dates in the stipulated agreement tallies with the log; the outward clearance

of passengers from Brisbane was correct; and that, however, that Smith, whose name is mentioned, did not come up, on turning out, to the deck. The deckmen found no one there, and no Customs House officer. Consequently, there was no clearance at all for Fifite, Brisbane, but simply for the New Hebrides, so the vessel had no business at the Fijis; Bank's Group is a sub-group in the northern part of the New Hebrides; on the 14th of March, the date of the engagements of fifty years for Queensland, the vessel was at sea, and the passengers on the 9th of March she was at the Island, where many of the passengers were engaged, the last of which was the 28 natives this day - that is at Gana; what was meant is dated the 12th of March, Australia.

Island, of even natives; the ship was then off and under the lee of Valua, and "the boat obtained 23 natives. It is possible the seven might have been part of the five; on the 14th of March when these reconnoissances the largest number were dated at 100 natives at sea, but engagements at the Gata, 14th March, and doubled the total, and topall, heavy sea, steering east; the latitude and longitude given showing sea at sea; the next engagement is dated the 16th of March at Amuta Lava; the vessel is here at sea, the latitude and longitude being put down: I believe she was going to the Bunk's Group to H-e-n-nah's harbour, where these dates were; when I asked the master for the day these dates

gov.au/nla/news-page



[illegible][illegible]

New Hebrides it is used in buying yams, pigs, and other produce; I think the custom used to *leave licenses to cultivate* the soil, and the natives, who are very fond of the New Hebrides very readily pick up other languages; the usual rate of *passage-money* for men brought to the Fijis is 1000 yams, and for women 500; but the usual rate being sold from one person to another, or brought to the same place, they never bring wives or children with them—and generally those belonging to a certain village are sent together. I have seen a man who had been in the Fijis being detained unwillingly after their term of service was up.—Re-examined: in the case of the natives brought to the Fijis, the usual rate is 1000 yams, but I have seen a man who could interpret; the largest number ever brought by that vessel was fifty-nine besides the crew, and the vessel never returned to the Fijis. I have seen a man who never take money for pay if it was offered to them, because it is of no value to them; during their term of service they could always go back to their own country and get what they wanted, but were not allowed anything at stated periods. By his Honor: The witness Jaro was employed in sailing one of our vessels, but not on the same voyage.

Mr. Smith then tendered in evidence a copy of the *Guinealand Southwestern Labourers' Act* now in force. By his Honor: That is the Act passed by the 22nd Assent, was, on the application of the Attorney-General, postponed till to-day.

period of our history we have little knowledge. Their lot was, doubtless, what has always been the lot of women in all ages and in all countries. When the English and the French and the Spanish and the American invader invaded Britain, he, however, always found a portion of the inhabitants, the women, occupying the southern and eastern parts, in a state of comparative civilisation. They were clothed in gold and silver, well-shodded with leather, and armed with bows and arrows, and spears, even the skillfully constructed war chariots. The women, too, were advanced in the arts of civilisation. They were skilful in the use of the needle, and they were skilful in the use of the distaff, and decorated their garments with delicate needlework, although their garments were a fish-bone. Among these tribes, Britain and Gaul and Spain remain the same. They were clothed in gold and silver, they possessed great political and military power, they were advanced in the arts of civilisation; they were often invested with the supreme power; and not infrequently they advanced to the summit of the world, not merely as conquerors, but as combatants. Beyond a doubt, they evidently advanced far beyond a savage life, seem to have subsequently become civilised, incorporated with the Roman colonies, for when the Romans first invaded divided into small king-dom, Celtic, and in their form of government and in their domestic usage; Celtic, too, in their low estimate of

In perfect harmony with this low estimate of woman are the ancient British laws. Here we find even the queen herself scarcely recognized so high a place as the chief pillar of her husband's throne. The king, with every thing and person in value, from the king to the barn-door fowl—is reckoned at just one-third that of her husband. By a curious but very suggestive anomaly however, the queen herself is reckoned at twice as high a value as for in the minute directions given in the case of a husband and wife separating by mutual consent, both farm and household goods are divided very fairly between them. In the case of a woman's death, however, the higher class of women are completely ignored, and the queen herself scarcely recognised, the housewife claims a standing, until we recollect that in a domestic circle the wife is the only one who is not bound by warfare or the chase, little did the "mead-quaffers" around the hearthstone care for female society, but female drudgery was all important. The housewife's bread, the well-salted meat, the well-brewed ale and mead, came directly home to their "business and bosoms." How right was among our Celtic forefathers the word, "woman," the business of the house gained, in view of her useful drudgery, a certain standing. Thus, the hardworking housewife and the good much cow were viewed as equally desirable possessions for the household. The man's life depended on both; and, therefore, the British law, while it estimated the woman's value at only one-third of her husband's, allowed her an equal participation in the goods of the household. The man, the people, and from so homely a source, the bright and beautiful cycle of Arthurian romance should have had its birth; stronger still, that a race which placed so high a value on the woman's life should have placed their household goods that should be chosen as the famed exemplars of that chivalric creed which recognised womanhood as the ideal of all excellence, and which had Europe bow down before her in the willing homage.

Very different were the subsequent manners of the Saxons. As here as they were warlike, during the early part of their history, yet scarcely so advanced in the useful arts as the Romans. Moreover, the Saxons brought from their pine forests a nobler helmet—respect for individual rights, and honour, almost amounting to worship, for women. This was the chief, the well-known, the noble woman; was the faith of the Teutonic tribes; and thus, never among them could she be viewed as the mere household drudge. And so Caesar and Tacitus tell us, with much truth, that the women, when they expressed at the high standing of the British women, when they saw the mistress of the rude log hut, in the half cleared forests recognised as the protectress of the tribe, and the dispenser of justice, and wielding an influence utterly unknown to polished Greece, and scarcely dreamt of by the haughty Roman matron in her porphyry halls; and that the English women, who were the protectress of the various tribes that settled here might be, still their two grand distinctive characteristics—respect for individual rights and honour to womanhood—were preserved. The reverence and dependence of Roman women on their husbands, and the Roman conception of "unlimited right to his estate, and joint possession of the mark."

The high estimation in which women were held in the early Saxon legislation is forcibly expressed in the laws of King Alfred, who, in the eighth century, reigned. From these laws we learn that property was inherited, and could transmit, landed property; that they could sue and be sued in the courts; and, according to Ælfric Turner, "their persons, and their property, were protected and preserved by the laws." Indeed, so far was the principle of protection carried, that the woman's name, both her own and her husband, were actually struck from the laws, and she was treated as a minor.

Of the condition of the middle class of women very little can be ascertained. Their number must, of necessity, have been small, for a middle class is a product of civilization; but the Celtic women, and the wife of the celt, or small freeholder, were of a standing far superior to that of the Celtic housewife is obvious, for she possessed those legal rights which were utterly ignored by the earlier race, while her position in the household was far more exalted than that of the Saxon, who, though she was guarded by the same enactments as those which fenced the broad lands of the king's mother, These women seem to have been employed in spinning and weaving, and sometimes in the lighter domestic duties, such as the spinning of flax. We have turned over many a curious manuscript, where in mere pen outline or slightly tinted paintings the everyday life of our Saxon forefathers has been depicted, and have frequently seen the women exhibited as engaged in any occupation which was not Saxon. She carries the pail, or the basket of apples, but is never seen bending under the heavy burden of a fodder, or firewood, like the women of France and

The largest class of women were bondswomen, and these seem mostly to have been the household servants of the higher class, in whose houses a large retinue of servants was always to be found, not for state alone, but to meet those demands which trade was as yet inadequate to supply, for everything was home made. Among the women who were busy among the domestic servants—carpenters, blacksmiths, and the like—were, indeed, a regular staff of workmen—the lady, in addition to her personal attendants, her bowmen, maids, had a numerous train of weaving maidens, spinning maidens, those, too, who were engaged in the labor of bleaching and dyeing, and, comparatively late in the middle ages considered as the lowest of employments, down to the "grinding maids," who toiled at her rude handmill, a very servant of ser-

vants. The condition of this large class of women appears bad, and, doubtless, many felt it to be so; but, on the other hand, many of them exulted among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, it is but just to remember that in a rude age, when laws were weak and society unsettled—even a subsistence diet, a certain amount of clothing, and a protection and of food; homely amenities, we allow, but still indispensable. We are also apt to forget that there was little thought about abstract rights then, but that the creature was first of all a creature of the bodyman. The great business of all was to find means of subsistence; and the free man, oppressed by more powerful neighbours, or dependent on a scanty supply of food, but not yet a slave, was not the bondman, secure of his hut, mean as it might be, and equally secure of his daily food from his lord's well-laid plans. More important still were protection and subsistence. The free man, besides, not only was the secure of these, but, among the very officers who was often called to fulfil, he could scarcely fail to become an object of kindness and respect. To his wife and children, he could give the best of his life. His children were confided in their infancy in the arms of the lady of the household in sickness; she sat beside her at the loom, or the rude broidery-frame, and she was the one to whom the children were turned of the family, for they ranked her as their mother;—an emphatic phrase, more emphatic, perhaps, among the nations of Northern Europe than among the nations of the South. The health and the home were indeed, "MATER OF SOCIETY."

The Norman conquest, with all its great political changes, does not appear to have had much influence on the position of women. Among the higher classes the changes must have been but slight, the consequence of the alterations made by the feudal system as to the tenure of land; but among the subordinate classes, we need no reason to believe that their state was any way improved. The Saxon laws still held womanhood in as high honour as the Saxon laws. With regard to that large class, the bondswomen, the Norman conquest must have been positively beneficial. For a female slave, who was bound to her master a day in a walled town should render the b manse free, placed freed within the power of anyone who would buy her, and was valued as important, yet so easily obtainable a home. Thus, the peasant, living with his whole family, could seek the welcome shelter of the neighbouring town or city, the female domestic

as the following century. The reader will probably be surprised to find that the trade was followed by a few of the highest and best of the nation, with equal success. Poor Richard de Anestey, in his doleful narrative of the difficulties of money borrowing in 1664, tells us how both Mirabella, of Newport, and Sir John Mordaunt, of London, secured *only* "a great a week for each pound."

It is with the thirteenth century that our more exact inquiry into the situation of English women begins. The records of the period are so scanty and so fragmentary, scarcely traceable till then, assume no definite outline; and so society presents itself with features so clearly marked that with little effort we can pick up the outlines of the foreign and native ways and doings. The political circumstances of the century greatly aided the development of the English character. The strife of Saxon and Norman, and the strife of the latter with the papacy, and the name of Englishman, and our noble language, was fast attaining that supremacy which long before the end of the following century was so firmly established. The English people were becoming more and more aware of the real importance of the nation; and the "Chatter of the Forest"—our father's advanced steadily, but most rapidly, in art, in fashion, in science, and in the arts of peace.

In inquiring into the condition of the female population at this time, the first point that strikes us is the small number that were required for domestic service in the large establishments. In the great majority of the servants, except in the lady's bower or in the nurseries, we were unknown. In the large households, none but the strong man-cook could lift the huge joints or turn the heavy pots, and the women were not strong enough to carry the huge dishes into the hall and the mighty ale flagons. Dining-tables were utterly unknown, for these were catered for by treasels as long as the room, and the women were not strong enough to handle herself with such unwieldy appliances. In the kitchen, the fire was built up of huge logs, the hall was strewn with rushes; every arrangement was such as to require the strength of a man, and it was only that only men could be employed. There was no reason, however, to believe that there was any especially rough or barbarous in these Oxford. If I did read the note of the college kitchens at Oxford, Cambridge, and the great houses, I should have known as obtained in large households five or six hundred years ago.

But although female domestic servants were not employed in these ways, many female servants were occupied out of doors in various ways. The dairymaid, the laundry, the poultry-yard employed many, but these seem chiefly to have been dwellers on the estate, and not sojourning servants. The dairymaid lived with their families in cottages hard by. In these earl's days, especially if distant from the great town, almost everything required for these large households had to be made on the estate. The dairymaid, the laundry, the poultry-yard, the kitchen, the ley, was made by the outdoor servants, the candle-makers, and the baskets, all in these days, were women's work. The lighter occupations of husbandry, particularly sheep-shearing, fell to the men. In the present day, to women's hands, but still the absence of all regulations respecting female outdoor labour, and the continuous testimony of the illuminated manuscript, which never reprimand women engaged in field work, and which rarely reprimand labour they were never called on to perform. Still, in these early days women did not lack employ-

Among the inhabitants of towns, female domestic servants were doubtless more frequently employed, although little of what constitutes "household work" in the present day, was then required. Still, the general waiting on the family would occupy much of the day, and the small number of domestics would be filled up by the labourers of the distaff. Of methods of hiring, or amount of wages, we can obtain no reliable information; but that the service was easy and tolerably well remunerated we can infer, both from the fact that the same class of women were to be seen even a century earlier giving, of the household maids: "dancing in the streets before their master doors until the moon arose," and the repeated late enactments of the municipal authorities, that the shopkeepers wear aprons articles of dress appropriate to the higher orders.

Many women of the lower class seem during the middle ages to have gained a subsistence in various ways. Some of them had a small stall or booth, and the documents furnished by Mr. Riley supplies us with many notices. The lowest class of female traders were called "blisters," and while other saleswomen were permitted to have their stalls in the streets, these went from street to street selling articles of very small value, such as the boughs used for ornamental fires, plants, and the flowers, always sought after by our cat-fanciers. They also sold small articles, such as holly for winter; the cheaper kinds of fruit, too, the boughs with ripe cherries upon them, as Lydgate says, "the holly with the red berries." Then, too, "the blisters" sold fish. These "blisters," however, were not so well tolerated, for enactment after enactment tends to direct that "these shall not stand in Chepe," that "they shall not place their stalls in the street," that they "shall not stand in any fixed place," until at length they are enjoined, as in modern policeman's phrase, always to move on. The next order of women seem to have been those who sold small articles, such as small trinkets. We think the reason is not far to seek—their stalls were small, and they were not well paid for it. These were the "hucksters," who although they also dealt mostly in articles of small value, were not so much despised as the "blisters." Thus, those who sold "small wittals, such as cheese, poultry, onions, and fruits," were to stand "midway between the streets, so as not to be an annoyance to any one passing by." Those who sold small articles, such as "standing room," unless free of the city, but the larger number occupied standings at the market, and were not so much despised as the "blisters," who, as they stood round the beautiful Queen Eleanor in Wetsheep.

In many respects occupation during the middle ages presented widely different aspects compared with the present. It may be said that the weaving of the weaving, were the work of female hands, the shaping of the garments when woven, even all the making of them, was the work of men. Thus, to the weaving of the cloth, the work of the men was added while the more masculine trade of the baker was chiefly to the lot of the women. There was a class female servants in London who were employed in the house to cook and to bake bread daily, from house to house, for our forefathers made no bread in the house, but actually sold, and these women received wages, which may be reckoned, independently of the customers' Christmas gifts—in those days often a fat goose, a couple of chickens, and a few other trifles. Some were mere sellers, but there were many women in London who regularly followed the trade of "baker"; while at Stratford, from whence London was supplied with bread, it seems to have been almost wholly in female hands.

We meet with repeated notices of these "baketers" who appear to have carried on a thriving trade. On one occasion, in 1310, the bread of nine "baketers" of Stratford was seized and sold for the benefit of the poor before the lord mayor and aldermen, when it was found that the halfpenny loaf weighed four ounces and a half short." The halfpenny loaf was to weigh four ounces and a half, and the city authorities were so concerned about the quality of the bread that they made the following notice for the city clerk to read: "But seeing that the said loaf is sold and ought not to have been so weighed by the custom of the city, it was determined that it should not be sold at this price, but that three of the loaves should be sold for the penny loaf, and the fourth only a moderate fine instead of fine or forfeiture. Doubtless, this fraud of the Stratford "baketers" caused much gossip, and probably many stories were told of the "baketers" who, rogue, William de Croton, disguised himself, a short time after, as a sheriff's officer, and meeting Richard of Stratford and Mabel of Stratford, two of the "baketers," he seized them, and took them to London. "He seized the said carts, and compelled Mabel, by threats, to pay him ten pennies. The poor woman, apparently well assured that her husband was in the hands of the law, and that she herself was in jeopardy, with laudable promptitude placed the said ten pennies in a pillow, with a veritable sheriff's officer standing by to narrate to the crowd the whole history of his impudent

Occupy about the same rank as the bakers. The female brewers of beer come next in review. These appear to have been numerous in cities, where they were early days, there were probably great conveniences for them. They were not, however, persons respecting they are very numerous. They were only to sell "by the gallon, pottle, and quart," and were not to be seen in the streets. The man of the ward. Selling abroad, and at a higher price, was severely punished; but as our forefathers were too chivalrous to think of putting a woman in the stocks, they were heavily mulcted, and if she could not pay four times the amount, she was sold for four times the amount to forward the trade within the franchise of the city or town.

Rat wine was very generally drunk. For both Rhenish and Spanish wines were cheaper than in the present day, and women seem, in some cases, to have followed the calling of the river. Many of these merchants were, however, followed to the trade of "tattlers," for in the same way they

ration respecting some alleged grievance, we find the names of Agnes Hallard and Alice Causton among those of their brethren in trade. Indeed, while some trades seem to have been almost exclusively followed by women, we are scarcely aware of any male name, with some few exceptions, among the Londoners of the two "tallow-chandlers' shops" in Westcheap, even in Henry the Third's reign; Alice Martin is described as a glazier; there is a Joan, the woolcomber, dwelling in Escal Lane." Indeed, it is difficult to turn over many pages of these most suggestive "Memoirs of London and London Life" without perceiving the supreme independence claimed by the women of London during the middle ages.

When, however, we read such a charter of married women's rights as the subjoined extract from the "Liber Albi," affords us, we shall exclaim to be surprised at the high state of civilization in the country.

"Where a woman *coerced* by her husband (married), follows any craft within the said city by herself apart, with which her husband in no way interfere, such woman shall be bound as a single woman as to all that concerns her said craft, and if the husband be impotent, she may be considered as the wife shall plead as a single woman in a court of record, and shall have her law and other advantages by way of plea, just as if she were a single woman.

"If a woman shall be committed to prison until she may find satisfaction, and neither the husband nor his goods shall, in such case, be charged or interfered with.

"If a woman shall be taken into the house, rents any house, or sleeps within the said city, she shall be bound to pay the rent of the said house and shop, and shall be impelled and sued as a single woman.

"If a woman shall be taken into the house against a man and his wife for trespass committed by the woman only, then the woman shall make answer alone, without her husband, if such husband be dead, and she shall have her plea as though she were a single woman.

Truly, the freedom of the good city of London was no trifling boon to the female trader in the

middle ages.

With these documents many illustrations of this complete independence of the wife, where man and wife are represented as trading together. Thus, a "movable stall beneath the gate of Ludgate," is taken to the city by a woman, and she is told that Johanna his wife, to have and to hold the same unto them, and either of them, they paying 40s. (about £28) a year.

Also, an illustration of the general good order of the city. We doubt whether a jeweller's stall, merely laid out upon a "movable stall," would be very safe and profitable to the owner.

There is a curious list of articles seized for arrears of a tallage imposed by Edward I., a most miscellaneous collection of brass pans and basins, "a surcoat of mail," with many other things, which were taken by the sheriff, and placed in the custody of "Lawrence Aldyn and Jucena his wife." The "leatherellers and pouch-makers" were told to make a list of their wares (the leather purse worn at the girdle, and most nicely crumsteaded), should still maintain the ancient credit of the London pouchmakers, summon the leatherellers, pouch-makers, and makers of leather thorne, and Agnes his wife, John Whitting, and Lucy his wife, and Richard Weston, and Katherine his wife, and the leatherellers and makers of leather leather, to counsel the bar.

Even in cases of persons not free of the city, if they belonged to the higher class, the courtesy of the civic authorities associated the wife on equal terms with her husband. Thus, St. Robert Knays, one of the barons of Cressy and Poitiers, having sought permission to make "a hauptaus" (a covered gallery) across a beetling lane, where his house stood, we find that he "let his wife, the lady of the house, go with her wife, to build a hauptaus fourteen feet above the way, they rendering to the city one red rose at the feast of St. John the Baptist." A graceful trait of old-world courtesy is thus exemplified. For a similar permission, ordinary men would have been paid hard coin, but for the knight, whose prowess had aided Edward in his unrivalled victories, a simple request was enough to secure what was more fitting than the flower which he gave to chivalry and beauty?

SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.—Before the definitive survey of Europe, our fathers said Shakespeare and Milton were the two great poets of the world. I say, Shakespeare and Milton. Nor need we, I think, drop the fashion. I think we might, without losing sight of moderation, admire Milton even somewhat more than Shakespeare. I think that, in the world, as at any international competition of poets England ought to be represented not by him but by Shakespeare. It is by Shakespeare that England takes rank in the world of letters. It is by Shakespeare that we have given to mankind a new type of genius—something that cannot be paralleled, something that cannot be replaced. The mighty national character which fills so much of the space of his works, the type which seems destined ultimately to predominate upon the globe, is made intelligible and familiar to all the other families of mankind by Shakespeare. In him we have not only the type of the foreigner but, respectfully, all the English traits—character, force, kindly humour, sensibility under the control of hard sense, and varied now and then by cynicism, a lucky blending of opposites, a happy eccentricity, a disregard of all forms both intellectual and moral, combined with a sufficient fidelity to essential taste and substantial morality. This strange and vigorous English character, more unlike the character of all the nations that he before gave us, suddenly enters into literature, and comes to supremacy there in the person of Shakespeare.

comparative with the English nation, and with little more attention that England has also produced a poet, who for his severe grace, may be set by the side of Sophocles, and who, in the simple and sincere elements of the great Greek, has shown that there is an originality of taste and choice. It was Milton's originality to have an ideal different from that of others, and to remain faithful to it; when the whole cry of the period ran in one direction, to move steadily and earnestly in another. Milton was a Puritan, and during his life he was but obviously his due, in an age of conceits to diadems conceits; in an age of couplets to make no couplets; to be at the head of a Puritanism, to be a Puritan, to be among Puritans; to be an Englishman, and yet to display in eminence all those intellectual and moral qualities in which the English type is most deficient. Four hundred years ago, Milton has been named that day in the English race to produce a Sophocles, more even than Shakespeare, if I may dare to say so, he enlarges our conception of our national character. If so, we ought to allow no name to be placed altogether above his, and to be content with the thought, possessing a secret into which we have not yet been initiated. Unlike all other men that our country has yet produced, Milton may prove a prophesy of some future age, a model for the future, a type of the nation of Englishmen. Let me collect in one glowing sentence the features of this great character: a high ideal purpose maintained; a function discharged through the life, with unvarying integrity; austerity, but not the austerity not of monks but of hermits; a temper of uniform gladness, incapable of dejection, yet also, as far as appears, entirely incapable of mirth and supplying the place of mirth principally with music. The result of this is a life, a life, a life, ripened by such a life—the only poetical genius which has yet arisen in the Anglo-Saxon family combining in Greek perfection greatness with grace.—*Macmillan's*

**BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.**—Two officers of the 9th Regiment have told us, in *Our Life in Japan*, the proficiency acquired by the Japanese in the game of battledore and shuttlecock. They do not use the battledore and shuttlecock as we do, but they do not use feet for the battledore, although they do use their hands; they employ a diminutive one-feathered shuttlecock, and a battledore "of flat wood, about a foot and a half long, spaying outwards from the handle." I have often seen the Japanese, when they are not otherwise engaged, relegated to children and schoolgirls. I have played it with a merry party of young men and maidens, and it has always been voted as great fun; especially when the players stand in a circle, and the players stand four square, or eight or more in a circle, and the ball is thrown rapidly in the air two or more shuttlecocks, each miss being one to the bad in the case of the faller's side. As game play, played in this open air, is fine, breezy, and summer-like, the game is a capital indoor game, and shuttlecock is an admirable indoor game for a wet, or cold day; and might relieve the billiard-room of couples who are not wanted there, and who could add to the billiard-room by playing battledore and shuttlecock, and fall-to with battledore and shuttlecock. It is an advantage of the game that when a gentleman and lady are thus playing it, it need not check their conversation, and they can play through the shagging slush of the consecutive strokes, and the shagging slush of the game, besides requiring much activity of eye and hand, leads to the assumption of many graceful attitudes on the part of the lady, it can be done at the same time with both useful and ornamental. On the whole, it is a capital indoor exercise; and it is surprising for what a length of time the shuttlecock may be sustained in its backward and forward flight by two persons. The first lady I saw play it was a lady well-attained, with a girl partner, was a thousand; and when we had reached that number, we stopped from sheer fatigue of eyes and hands, and not from missing















## PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## WHEAT AND WHEAT.

## MAIZE AND MAIZE.

## BARLEY AND BARLEY.

## OATS AND OATS.

## RYE AND RYE.

## AUCTION SALES

## Henderson Dapple Grey

## And Pair Bay Horses

## George KISS (successor to Burt and Co.)

## THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock.

## A handsome dapple grey Arab buggy horse, perfect in

## single, double, or leading harness

## Also, a pair of bay buggies, run well together, and

## will go singly.

## Horse, heavy and light

## Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

## George KISS (successor to Burt and Co.)

## will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS

## DAY, at 11 o'clock.

## As above.

## Regular Sale, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and

## at Campden every afternoon.

## Horses and vehicles of every description on hire.

## Horse, Dogcart, and Harness.

## George KISS (successor to Burt and Co.)

## has received instructions to sell by auction, at

## the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY,

## at 11 o'clock.

## Black mare, broken to harness, and carries a lady

## Nearly new dogcart and harness.

## On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant.

## George KISS (successor to Burt and Co.)

## has been favoured with instructions from

## Samuel Cowan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar,

## on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock.

## A well-known horse, perfectly broken

## A light hooded carriage, and harness

## A bay horse, stylish and good

## With splendid dogcart and harness

## Also, a quantity of saddlery, harness, &amp;c.

## The above choice lots are being disposed of solely in

## consequence of the owner's projected departure from the

## colony, and any person wishing to obtain a really fashion-

## able turnout would do well to attend the above sale.

## Prime Pigs and Lambs.

## GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.

## are instructed to sell by auction, at their yards,

## Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 12

## o'clock.

## The following pigs and lambs:—

## 20 very superior pigs (Kew's)

## 40 ditto ditto (Kew's)

## At the risk of former purchaser.

## GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.

## will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at a quarter-

## past 12 o'clock, at their yards.

## A light hooded carriage, and harness

## A bay horse, stylish and good

## With splendid dogcart and harness

## Also, a quantity of saddlery, harness, &amp;c.

## The above choice lots are being disposed of solely in

## consequence of the owner's projected departure from the

## colony, and any person wishing to obtain a really fashion-

## able turnout would do well to attend the above sale.

## Prime Pigs and Lambs.

## GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.

## are instructed to sell by auction, at their yards,

## Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 12

## o'clock.

## The following pigs and lambs:—

## 20 very superior pigs (Kew's)

## 40 ditto ditto (Kew's)

## At the risk of former purchaser.

## GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.

## will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at a quarter-

## past 12 o'clock, at their yards.

## A light hooded carriage, and harness

## A bay horse, stylish and good

## With splendid dogcart and harness

## Also, a quantity of saddlery, harness, &amp;c.

## The above choice lots are being disposed of solely in

## consequence of the owner's projected departure from the

## colony, and any person wishing to obtain a really fashion-

## able turnout would do well to attend the above sale.

## Prime Pigs and Lambs.

## GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.

## are instructed to sell by auction, at their yards,

## Castlereagh-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter past 12

## o'clock.

## The following pigs and lambs:—

## 20 very superior pigs (Kew's)

## 40 ditto ditto (Kew's)

## At the risk of former purchaser.

## GOLDSBROUGH, BURT, and CO.

## will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at a quarter-

## past 12 o'clock, at their yards.

## A light hooded carriage, and harness

## A bay horse, stylish and good

## With splendid dogcart and harness

## Also, a quantity of saddlery, harness, &amp;c.

## The above choice lots are being disposed of solely in

## consequence of the owner's projected departure from the

## colony, and any person wishing to obtain a really fashion-

## able turnout would do well to attend the above sale.

## Prime Pigs and Lambs.

## GEORGE HURLEY and CO. have received

## instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,

## Wynyard-square, on TUESDAY, 28th instant.

## General drapery, woollen, &amp;c.

## Particulars in future issue.

## Out-door sales attended, and goods stored.

## To Drapers, Sloppers, Warehousemen, and others.

## Important Sale by Auction of

## 50 Packages Soft Goods.

## Now Landing ex Canton.

## CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction,

## at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street,

## THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

## A large assortment of general drapery and clothing, as

## under:—

## Printed cambric, 9-8

## Ditto organdie

## Fine jacquet muslin

## Pine shadings

## Shot rope and fannies

## Rough brown and lawns

## Cambric soundings and edgings

## Fancy laces, 30 and 40

## Abercrombie whorls

## Black and alpacas

## Crimson damask

## Victoria and Cleverdon shirtings

## Men's mackintosh, 2, 2 1/2, 3, and 4

## Boys' and youths' ditto, 3 and 4

## Boys' and youths' Victoria and twill shirtings

## Girls' riding pants

## Black cloth and blue diagonal cambric

## Black alpaca dress suits

## Light fancy dress trunks and vests, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## A fine assortment.

## Elastic Belts and Braces.

## Choice Fresh Goods.

## Ex Zealand.

## CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell, without

## reserve, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

## Cases of the above goods, comprising

## Superior crocheting belts

## Boys' elastic belts, 3 and 4

## Ladies' ditto ditto

## Girls' elastic belts.

## A fine assortment.

## Gosnell's Perfumery, damaged by sea water.

## FRIDAY, September 24th.

## On account of whom it may concern.

## MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by

## auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street,

## THIS DAY, September 24th, at 11 o'clock, without

## reserve.

## Ex Richmond, Longmire, master, from London.

## Mell in diamond

## 480—12 dozen solid water

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## 480—12 ditto ditto in patent spritz bottles

## TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, will be the commencement

## of the

## UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF

## TWO LIBRARIES



